Relation of the Empire to the United States.

The Emperor No Friend of the Late Rebellion.

IMPORTANT FROM GUATEMALA.

Rumored Alliance Between That State and Mexico.

Departure of Marshal Bazaine and Several Thousand French Troops for Chihushua.

How to Get to the City of Mexico from New York-The Cost, the Romance and the Risks.

JOURNEY OVER THE MEXICAN ANDES.

MOUNTAIN DILIGENCE TRAVELLING

Clance at the Spanish-American Capital.

THE EMPEROR'S HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET.

LIFE IN THE IMPERIAL CITY

The Emperor and Empress at the Opera.

THE EXTREMES OF WEALTH AND POVERTY

PROPESSIONAL BEGGARS IN THE CAPITAL.

THE MEXICAN MUSEUM AND COINAGE,

CITY OF MEXICO, April 27, 1865.

ionists was the extension of the slaveholding independent, to overrun Mexico and Central America, and eventually acquire Cuba. The Lopez and Walker expedition, it is remembered, both originated in the Southern States. The sympathies, therefore, of this gov-ernment are really with the United States, with whom it is anxious to establish friendly relations as a protection against future incursions into Mexican territory from the slave States. It is certainly believed here that the United

dent's message at the opening of Congress was taken as an indication that the American government was only

Boward were personally favorable to recognition, but were restrained by the several votes of Congress on the subresolution disapproving Seward's implied apology to France for the Mexican resolution of the previous ses-sion, has been much commented on by the press of this city; but no one believes it will pass the Senate, regardthe bare majority by which it passed is considered on the whole as favorable to eventual recognition.

hoped by the establishment of the Mexican empire to cross guaranteeing religious teleration in Mexico, in which Maximilian had entirely disregarded the evident opinion of your contemporary.

But the empire, it would seem to a disinterested spe

tator, must be accepted as a government de facto; and it has always been the policy of the United States, as well Whether Maximilian was called by a smaller or larger number of persons, he is certainly here, and, ostensibly at States in the last forty years have recognized a dozen of e sudden and commenced with a much smaller show

ong the many who have attempted to hold the reigns over this turbulent and volcanic population, has yet exhibited such energy, wisdom and practical sense as mous in this opinion, and his force of character is such that it has become a general remark that strangers, after may have been before, invariably come away "Maximiliar to thus far a success, and, however we may regard it theoretically, it must be taken as an established fact.

THE CONDITION OF GUATEWALA.

Guatemala, adjoining Mexico to the southward, is at his moment under the iron hand as completely and emphatically as Russia or any autocratical government in the world. The Indian President Carora, who, by virtue of pies the chair for life, is netually and virtually di tato of that nation. A change of title to that of emperor would invest him with no more absolute powers than those he now exercises, and which he reached through

ments were neard twice a week in the Asemada, a musical society has been formed, composed mainly of Germans, known as the "Legion Estranjera," amounting to-about fifty instruments, who act as an orchestra on grand occasions at the "imperial." Among the lately arrived the interest of the composer. The well known as the mainly of the composer frume. It is a selebrated in Europe, as a performer, as his father has been as performer and composer. The well known La Madacosic, by the elder Frume, was performed-she other night by the son, as his farewell concert, at the Imperial, with exquisite taste and expression, with plano accompaniment. This and the Carnival of Venice are his two great cards which he holds in reserve for special occasions. He is said to render the latter famous piece with a skill only second to that of Paganini himself. Frume will come in New York.

Many of the principal families were highly indignant at the sudden and decided change which has been manifested in the policy of the Emperor. The movement of the property made under the latt Juares administration. This commands of the subject of the conflications of church property made under the late Juares administration. This commands of the Emperor and of course opposed to the conflications of church property made under the late Juares administration. This commands of the Emperor and the subject of the Emperors, and although one of the most popular Italian operas was represented an early the entire trops which last season delighted the New Yorkers was announced, the theatre was dismally empty in the fashionable part, so much so the most popular Italian operas was represented and loss rather than an advantage. The royal couple retired before the performance was half over, and rumer says that Carlotta expressed therself highly indignant at the result. The French papers as usual explained away the affair, antimating that the lack of an audience was due to other causes, and that the benefit would be repeated; but thus the matter was suffered to rest. T

Paiso de Bucarell, the Pasco de la Viga, along the calle de los Plateros and the Alemeda. At the last named place, which is a park of about twenty acres handeavenely laid out with flowers, shrubs and large shade trees, the fashionable world of Mexico resort for morning drives and equestian agrocise; and here may be seen some of the famous Mexican diding in all the grace and love of display; for nowhere does the Mexican gentleman feel so proud as on his horse, with his splendid silver mounted saddle and gaily ornamented scrape. On a fine morning a multitude of horsemen are ouvetting along the romantic roads of the Alemeda, now half hidden among the foliage, passing out of sight bohind the fountains, and wheeling into sight again, all in apparent confusion, but yet, ewing to the porfect control of their animals, never coming in contact. Among the crowd are seen the flashing uniforms of French and Austrian officers, trotting their heavy horses at a jogging pace, holding on to the reins with both hands, their elbows squared feet pointed out at right angles from the stirrups, and presenting in all respects a fudicrous picture compared to the october of the contrast of the contrast of the contrast of the contrast. Never an appreach to a smile is seen beneath the ample zombrer, though doubliess the scene affords them food for fon in some more fitting place, where the rules of politicness would not be violated by a hearty laugh.

But, although life in Me. too is somewhat monotonous, the city offers to the stranger innumerable historical reminiscences. The localities commemorating the great Indian empiry of the Montezumas, which, under Prescott's word painting, have become classical ground, are visited with renewed pleasure after reading those vivid descriptions. Here is shown the Sallo de Alearado, and in another locality the scene of the awful nock triale. A few leagues up the canal de la Vignia the Indian tomour of Installace, awind in the the field of sanguinary battles. The Astec calendar, a huge aborginal work car

of his enterprise. All the great enterprises in Mexico-the steamer lines in the Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean,

But more dangerous is the influence of the change in be considered as enemies by the conquered puros, and hated by the conservadores, while not accomplishing the promises to restore the Church party, and to return the employments to their party. On the contrary, the pos-sessions of the clergy are confiscated and the conservadores entirely out of employment. The puros accept the employment offered them only in the hope that France will desert Maximillan sooner or later, and then they will have the power entirely in their hands to create a revolution—a thing suiting so very much the character of the

The worst enemy the Emperor has is the Mexican army. Their old chiefs, such as Generals Marquez and Miramon, have been used to conquer Juares, because the battles were fought by the soldiers of the conservadores and decided by the French; and now, when they are no longer needed, they are sent to Europe, one to study ar-tillery in Berlin and the other to Jerusalem.

are now, with the exception of Ramirez and Lacunza, who belong to neither one nor the other party, all puros. Ramirez is perhaps the only one who belongs truly to the Emperor. He is a man without ambition, and one of the first antiquaries of Mexico. Lacunza is among the contract of the bitious without any principle. He will serve Maximilian

corps thirty-five thousand men. The foreign legion of the French army, numbering six thousand men, will remain six years in Mexico, independent of France. For the last six months the Emperor has adopted a new system.

VERA CRUE

is occupied by French troops, consisting of one battallon of Egyptians and two hundred artillerymen, under the command of Major Morrisson. Along the whole road, from Vers Cruz to Orizaba, at a distance of every haif hour's ride, are detachments of four or six men to guard the road; and at every fifteen miles are grand guards, consisting of larger bodies of soldiers. Orizaba is occupied by two thousand Austrians, who have in the same manner their detachments until you reach Puebla, the headquarters of General Count Thun-Hohenstein, who has there one thousand two hundred Austrians, one thousand Belgians and three thousand Maricans. Count Thun was a colonel in the Austrian army, but was always in debt, so the Emperor paid his debts and he accepted the offer of coming to Mexico. But as he is a fat little man, he does not like the heat at Puebla at all. He wished to maintain the hard Austrian rofes in regard to uniform, but he was the first to break them.

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enough in all respects; but it is Hobson's choice, se shut your eyes and take the first that offers. The